# RISE AND PROGRESS

Colonel Olcott Lectures to a Very Large Audience.

THREE OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

OPPOSES NO CREED BUT WOULD HELP ALL BENEFICENT INSTITUTIONS.

Money is The Root of Much Evil-Doctrine of Reincarnation Is One of Strict Justice-The Address Was Simple in Terms.

Colonel H. S. Olcott spoke last night in Pythian .. all to an audience that this Senate until this old man gets tested the capacity of the place, on justice," "The Rise and Progress of the Theosophical Movement."

He began by saying he stood before his hearers as the representative of a erican minister to China has joined living and great organization, that had living and great organization, that had in demanding the execution of Prince met with success since its founding. Tuan and other Chinese officials, was twenty-five years ago. Theosophy is not a fad. It has stood the test of time, criticism, ridicule and abuse, yet for all that it has grown steadily. GLORIOUS EVENING yet for all that it has grown steadily. founded in New York City. Among its founders were Madam Biavatsky and the speaker. The name of the society indicates its object, divine wisdom. It recognizes the hidden and spiritual side of the being we call man. It was to help religion from the CHAPLAIN REANEY WITH GLEE akin to regret. "I am growing so old," gross materialism of the time that the organization was established. Theosophy is directly opposed to the statement made by Professor Tyndail, "Matter contains the potency and promise of every form of life."

"Theosophy," said Colonel Olcott, "has three well-defined objects. First. to form a nucleus for the brotherhood of man, regardless of color, race or sex. Second, to promote the of the ancient literatures and, third to study and look into the nature of human consciousness, in other words to try to determine the nature of the human soul. There is nothing sec-Our differences are physical ones, our souls are all the same. One of the hopes of theosophy is to make men come to an understanding of this. Sex, color and race are the external outcome of many evolutionary factors. When one joins the society of theosophists, he is asked this one question: Are you willing to treat your fellow the jolliest souls alive. members with the same kindness you

"In 1878," the speaker continued, "the society moved to India. Head- culty and pupils of St. Louis College quarters were taken up at Madras, and on this occasion to an entertainthe society has remained there ever ment lasting two and a half hours since. A fine library has been built The music furnished, both vocal and up. Many of the works containing the instrumental, was magnificent, the wisdom of the ancient sages cannot be duplicated anywhere else in the world. talent. There yere at least two dozen of the newcomers, but when they a choice repertoire of sentimental and found that their object was to study comic songs. As the performance was it the Dowager Empress Frederick WHY WU WOULD NOT their own sages, they welcomed them with open arms. The society now has all the more creditable, thirty magazines throughout the world, and over seven hundred books explaining its teachings. It tries to help everyone to find the highest ideal in his own religion, believing that in so doing he finds the highest in all.

would ask for yourself?"

"Regarding the ooctrine of reincarnation, it is one of strict justice," said the lecturer. It holds that what a man sows in this life in earth, he will reap in his next appearance here. All codes of morality are alike, no matter by whom written, or in what age of the world. When we pass beyond the need of all these, we enter Nirvana which is not, as is commonly thought, an obliteration of self, but an expansion of self. Theosophy teaches unselfishness. It teaches men not to be asce- aftermath was a farce entitled, "Pritics, but to face life voldly and fight vate Theatricals," given by three sin and wrong-doing as gladiators fought the beasts in the open arena. The players must have been there be-The curse of today is the love of mon ey. It is shameful that a men should A man who probably has never had a generous impulse is converted into a As they started on the drive back to

The speaker concluded his remarks by saying that theosophy had no selfish objects. It paid its teachers no salaries and gave them no rest. The address was given in the sim-

plest of language. Some few went away disappointed because they heard nothing they could not understand.

TOLMAN'S LITTLE TIME.

First Rate Performance at the Or

The Honolulu Dramatic Club gave ian Dunn. The comedy part and Ger \$700,000) on the day after the siege house was first rate and appreciated the funny situations with satisfactory zest. The general impression made by the performance was pleasant and it is to be hoped that the club will put

laugh occasionally and especiany when Piver joshed the eccentricities of The High Sheriff. The show was a suc-

SENATOR TILLMAN WRATHFUL

Charges House Pension Committee With Sectional Prejudice-Information Wanted Regarding Minister Conger.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-The pass-

age at the beginning of today's session of the Senate of a bill granting a pension of \$50 a month to Stacy H. cogswell, Co. F. Thirteenta Indiana Volunteers, induced ...r. Tillman, South Carolina, so make some force-ful comments upon the House in not taking action upon a bill providing a pension for a Mexican war veteran who had resided in South Carolina during the civil war and naturally had been in-sympathy with the Confederacy. The bill had been passed by the Senate, but the House incalid pension committee was delaying final action upon it, Mr. Tillman urged He said there was such sectional animosity in the House Committee that the members refused to permit action upon the bill for the benefit of this

old Mexican veteran. "Is the war over or is it not?" demanded Mr. Tillman with vehemence. "Let us find out whether it is or not. "I swear by the Almighty God that I will not let another pension bill pass

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Berry calling upon the President for information as to whether the Amwith representatives of other powers adopted without debate.

# AT ST. LOUIS COLLEGE

CLUB FROM THE SOLACE.

Give the Faculty and Pupils Two Siege Describes That Event-

"Nearer My God to Thee."

There was a joyful time at St. Louis College last night. The Rev. J. I. Reaney, a chaplain in the United States Navy on his way home in the Solace went to the institution with a glee club he has organized on board the transport, "War is hell," as General Sherman said. Yet when the warriors are not immediately engaged in im molating the other fellows who "need killin'." like some of Pudd'nhead Wil-

Father Reaney's glee club proved tioned, anyway, by treating the fa-At first, the Hindoos were suspicious in the tuneful company and they had given without prior rehearsal it was

> One of the chorus named Mitchell had helped to handle the famous "international gun" in the siege of Pe kin. Besides his voca. assistance he gave the assembly a graphic description of those terrible days and nights the besieged legations.

> The windup of the entertainment produced a touching scene. With Chaplain Reaney in the center the choristers formed a circle and sang, 'Nearer My God to Thee," the college boys joining in the refrain. It was evident that the lads of the glee club

idolized their chaplain. After the concert 3rother Bertram the college principal, treated the visitors to refreshments. Another pleasant fore. As one of the college pupils remarked, it was "No. 1 Orpheum."

the transport they gave three ringing cheers for Principal Bertram and the faculty and left the grounds singing. which they kept up to the town's enlivenment all along the route.

NEW CHARGES OF LOOTING.

Lu Sen's Family Claim to Have Been Robbed of 1,000,000 Taels,

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-A despatch to the Herald from Peking says: Foreign Affairs, who was executed by the Empress Dowager because he that triding little skit, "Tolman's Lit- would not sanction the anti-foreign the time," it the Orpheum last night. movement, have lodged a complaint The piece has been played in this city with the international government of before and is familiar to the eatre Peking, charging Bishop Favier, who going public. The part of the prevarities now in France, with looting their tating trouble maker, Captain Robert house of money and valuables to an Racket, was acceptably taken by Al- aggregate of a minion taels, (about

greatly appreciated, but the artistic acting of aliss Myrtle Graham as all nationalities has been disrupted by differences which have arisen over of the evening. Miss Jean McDonald did well also in the trying part of the now seems to be a chance for honest did well also in the trying part of the now seems to be a chance for honest wife of the dissipated Mr. Tolman. men, including the Chinese, to get The title role was fairly well done their dues. If only one-tenth of the and the minor parts were not bad. The charges of murder, assault and rob-

on some other piece which has a trifle stolen property is now in the possession of the one last night. During the action of the piece some of the local business raised a is about to be shipped away."

The lamit of La Sea state that the government parliable mentary agent, in bonor of his American legation is some of the local business raised a is about to be shipped away."

The lamit the government parliable mentary agent, in bonor of his American legation is such that further than the government parliable mentary agent, in bonor of his American legation is such that the Respublican legation and has just been admitted to the English bar. Mr. Barratt was formerly a mentary agent, in bonor of his American legation is such that the Respublican legation and has just been admitted to the English bar. Mr. Barratt was formerly a mentary agent.

Great Britain Is Getting Over Effect of Queen's Death.

ALEXANDRA WILL NOT PLAY A VERY PROMINENT PART IN POLITICS.

General News From the British Capital-Tod Sloan Likely to be Re-Instated to Favor After the Ascot Race Meeting.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-In all the homage paid to King Edwar., Queen Alexandra is little heard of. 'Proclamation by the King" in big, orack type, parades itself curiously on the London hoarding and the young blood of England is insensibly fired by the idea that a manly, almost martial ruler, once more controls its destinies. There exists something of that feeling with which the London apprentices hailed the accession of the last Edward, so there is little wonder that Queen Alexandra, for the present, comes in for but a small par. of this virile en-

A diplomat thoroughly conversant with court details informed a representative of the Associated Press that her majesty assumes her increased responsibilities with a feeling almost she said the other day, "that I almost feel unable to face the arduous duties before me."

The queen's appearance belies her words. It is her growing deafness which is likely to prove her greatest handicap. Before long, it is feared, she will have to use an ear trumpet. (promptly denied by Sir Felix Semon, physician for diseases of the throat to paralysis, through the Associated Press) probably arose from the fact that Sir Felix Semon is attending Queen Alexandra for sore throat, to which recently she has been extremely susceptible, though there are no traces of serious disease. She would, the Associated Press informant says, be only too glad if destiny had permitted her to finish her days in England as Princess of Wales, the greater freedom and simplicity of the minor title being much preferable to this woman, themselves in the category just men- who, by her kindness and goodness, has endeared herself to her adopted people. Since the death of Queen Victoria, Queen Alexandra has frequently expressed herself as determined to carry out as far as possible those old time public and private customs which made the former ruler's of the court so different from any others in Europe. According to report King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visin March, and will spend Easter at Copenhagen, with the King of Den mark. But, if this program is carried out it will be done in the quietest

Speculation is rife as to the date of King Edward's coronation, some people maintaining that it will occur as early as September. But probably the year of court mourning will be strictly observed, the coronation not occurring until Jebruary, or later, in

The curious fact of the king's birthday coinciding with Lord Mayor's day, November 9, may cause an alteration in the date of one or the other of these

celebrations in the immediate future. King Edward's time is busily taken up. The most important event of course, is the opening of parliament (February 14) which, next to the coroliant spectacle of his reign. Peeresses and others are clamoring for places in the House of Lords. whose seating capacity is so limited that only a few can hope to be successful. When in the upper house, it was as an at-tentive auditor of the debates, sitting on the ordinary benches. The only time he voted was in favor of legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister, which he has consistently, but

futilely supported.

Among the other functions which are shortly to be performed by the king, is the reception of a loyal address from the corporations of the three capitals of the United Kingdom;

Every prison in the United Kingdom is in a state of keen expectation, for the inmates nope the king will signalize his accession by issuing some pardons. The friends of Mrs. Florence Maybrick are taking new heart.

By giving up the Duchy of Cornwall to his son, King Edward sacrificed an income of over £1,000 a week, though he now receives what is estimated to be about £1,000 a day.

ber of the New York bar. Among those present were Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Mr. William Court Gully, speaker of the House of Commons; Lord Coleridge, Mr. H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary; bir John Gorst, Sir William Granthal and other notable men. Out of compliment to the New men. Out of compliment to the New York bar the legal authorities took off six months of Mr. Barratt's period

As a result of the visit of Cowes, to attend the naval parade of the German war vessels, Mr. H. W. Wilson, honorary editor of the Navy League Journal, is writing a series of articles, declaring that the personnel and management of the German navy is superior in many points to the British. His articles are creating no little comment, especially his exposure of the fact that the executive officers of British ships have to dip into their own pockets to buy paint. The military authorities are rather pleased at this diversion of public criticism of their branch of the service. It is believed the navy will soon undergo a public overhauling. somewhat similar to that inflicted on the army. Mr. Wilson said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"I am a great admirer of the American navy. I believe that, in som ways, it is the best in the world. But if you ever get up against Germany you will have your hands very full. Their state of discipline could not be bettered."

"Engineering," comments lengthily on the report of the Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam navigation, U. S. A., on naval boilers and hopes his arguments will not be utilized by the British admiralty, declaring that the water tube boilers being placed in American ships today will be outclassed long before the vessels run their course.

There is much conjecture in sporting circles as to the effect King Edward's former racing connection with Tod Sloan, will have on the latter's reinstatement on the turf. The general belief is that it will lead to his reinstatement in England, after the Ascot races.

## THERE IS A NEW

FLYER ON THE BAY

Henry Birkmyre, the young Scotchman who recently inherited a large ple of Hawaii a splendid system of sum of money from his father's estate organic laws. in Port Glasgow, is making prepara-In other ways, she is not so strong tions to go into the fisheries business as formerly. The rumor that King in the channels lying between these tism, supported the United States and islands. He expects to go into the industry on quite an extensive scale. Among other details of the project he the national hospital for epilepsy and ordered the construction of a fine gasoline-launch from Charles D. Walker of this city. Yesterday the boat was successfully floated and given her trial

The craft is a very han some piece of workmanship and behaved as well on the trip as could be expected. She is 22 feet in length and about 7 feet beam. She is fitted with a three horse-power gasoline engine and developed about 9 knots speed on the smooth surface of the harbor. The little vessel is finely fitted up and it is claimed for her she has the foot of anything approximating her in size in this part of the world.

Mr. Birkmyre intends to take the launch to Kauai in about ten days, and as soon as his enterprise is well under way, to use her as a dispatch boat for the convenience of his fleet. She is called the Kehukai, which means Sea-

## MEET GENERAL OTIS!

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.-A special to the World from Washington says: The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, is not inclined to discuss the publication of his letter to the Genesee club declining its invitation to meet General Elwell Otis at a formal dinner in his honor. He said: "I have nothing to explain in this matter. The gentlemen composing ...e Genesee club invited me to dinner to meet Gen. mander in excluding the Chinese from traditional rights are matter of record, officially and personally. More than a year ago I very trankly defined my position for the public benefit at the invitation of press correspondents. My views have not changed and as a gentleman dealing frankly with my friends I declined the invitation for the good and sufficient reasons ex-

## GAYPLESS RECOMMENAFO

[From a Staff Correspondent]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .-The President is between the devil and the deep sea when it es to making nominations the Territory now, and the President is having all sorts of President is having all sorts of advice upon how to fill it. To-day Delegate Wilcox, of Hawaii, called at the Wnite House to tell the President that Edgar Caypless ought to be appointed to fill this piace. Mr. Wilcox was accompanied to the White was accompanied to the White House by the Hon. Edward Van Amberg Sullivan, Senator from the State of Mississippi.

Of course the President will hardly appoint judges on the recommendations of Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi. It is reported here that he will not turn for advice to the Dole party in Hawaii, as that party does not stand so very high at the White House just now. It is likely that before the President makes

Letters Were Written Before Hawaii Was a Territory.

DIB NOT UNDERSTAND SITUATION

GEAR, THE PROSECUTING WIT-NESS, ARGUES TO HAVE DELEGATE OUSTED.

His Case by Admissi Made on Cross-Examination-Lav Points to Be Heard Later-Demand for Formal Contest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The charges against Delegate Wilcox of Hawaii were taken up today by House Committee on Elections No. 1. Wilcox was present, accompanied by Representative Robinson of Indiana, who appeared as his friend and counsel. Robinson stated at the outset that as Wilcox was unfamiliar with the procedure in election contests, he had consented

to appear in behalf of the Delegate. At the afternoon session Representative Robinson presented the following specific answer of Wilcox to the char-

ges contained in the letters submitted: "That he (Wilcox) is a native Hawaiian, that he shared with the native people in their loyalty to the former Queen Liliuokalani during her reign and was not in sympathy with the reigning power immediately succeed ing her reign.

"That after the annexation of Hawali he did not understand fully the institutions or the feelings of the United States, but all doubts were dispelled when the Congress gave to the peo-

"That, in common with the people he at all times, with genuine patrioits institutions and is now and has been a loyal supporter of the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States.

"He admits that on January 31, 1899, and on March 8, 1899, he wrote the letters appearing in the petition; that said letters were of a personal and confidential nature, and sent to one whom he supposed was a friend and who he thought would not betray his confidence. He further says that said letters were written by him under an entire misconception of the real attitude of the Government of the United States toward the people of

"That under the laws of the United States at a fair and free election he was elected as a Delegate from Hawaii and no reason exists or has existed disqualifying him."

The additional letters written by Wilcox were submitted and he made the same answer to them. 'inese let ters were written in 1899 and criticised the American course in the Phil-

hobinson added that the Delegate nad received no notice of contest, as provided by the rules. He asked, un der the circumstances, that ten days be allowed for preparation on the merits if the committee proposed to conduct a formal contest.

Gear, the prosecutor, then contend ed that the election of Wilcox was irregular and void, as the requirements of the United States statutes were not complied wita. On being cross-questioned Gear said he had made speech es in Hawaii favoring the election as Delegate of Parker, the opponent of Wilcox, and in these speeches he had not questioned the right of Hawaii to have a Delegate. Gear stated that in Wilcox's campaign speeches he had said he would restore Queen Liliuokalani. When the witness said Wilcox had "eternally damned the Americans" the Delegate muttered "lie," but was restrained by his counsel. After Gear had presented his evidence he made an extended argument arraigning the

During the argument Mann inter jected the statement that certain letters written by eminent public men came quite as near treason as those of

Wilcox referring to the Filipinos. Robinson made a brief closing argu nent on behalf of Wilcox, severely criticising those who had betrayed the confidence of private letters and had made them the basis of these charges. A brief on the law points will be sub-

## MRS. CARRIE NATION'S SALOOM-SMASSING CAREER

She Receives an Ovation on Her Way to Des Moines to Stir Up the Dry

DES MOINES, Ia, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas saloon sher, received an ovation all alor the Rock Island railway this morni from Atlantic to Des Moines, who she will lecture tonight and incide tally create, she declares, a "stirri up of the dry bones." At every little station the depot platform was crowd ed with people who had braved the weather and waded through snow she was accompanied by A. C. Randin, the prohibition crator, and by first Madeline Southard of Topeka, canses, the special friend are chamber of the crator.

league. The latter was headed by superintendent H. H. Abrahams, who has declared his purpose to secure Mrs. Nation's services in smashing certain drug-stores which he claims are violating the law. Mrs. Nation's contract with the local secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for her lecture contains the clause, "There is to be no saloon-smashing of joints legally conducted." Mrs. Nation interprets this to mean that if there are any joints which are running without due prowhich are running without due pro-cess of law she is permitted to do her

In an interview she said: "I left my hatchet at Topeka and it may be that I will not do any smashing in Des Moines, but there is no certainty of that, for I do just what God calls on me to do. I shall remain in Des Moines over Sunday. I shall certainly during the day visit the saloons, peacefully I hope, but of the threats of the keepers of these places to kill me are put into effect, then I am ready to die in Des Moines.'

PROSECUTING WITNESS FORGOT.

Hence Thirty-six Chinese Gamblers Slip Through the Meshes.

The proceedings in Judge Wilcox's tribunal were marked more by the number who escaped receiving their just deserts than oy he interest of the occasion. Thirty-six Uninese who had been arrested for playing tan were released because the men who have been detained by the police failed to incident. They forgot who was present and whether or not there were any games running.

Several absent-minded beggars" from the Indiana and the Solace were arrested for drunkenness. The court gave the gentlemen in khaki the customary fine of two dollars and costs,

## KITCHENER ASKS FOR ADDITIONAL GENERALS

THIS GIVES RISE TO MANY RU-MORS IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

One That Wood Will Succeed Kitchener is Promptly Denied-De Wet said to Intend Annexing Cer.

the Tribune from London says: In the absence of anything like satisfactory interligence from South Africa as to the development of General Kitchener's plan of campaign, rumors at the service caubs are more plentiful than ever. The latest one, to the cffect that General Kitchener is to be superseded by General Sir Evelyn Wood, received great publicity yesterday afternoon. Apparently it was based on the knowledge that General Kitchener has, of late, been urging the dispatch of additional generals to assist him ,as well as more troops to carry out his operations. General Wood, it is understood, has expressed a willingness to serve under General Kitchener, but any notion of super-

seding the present commander-in-chief is, of course, absurd. When the war broke out in October, 1899, the chief command of the British forces would have been given to General Wood had it not been for the fact that his deafness practically disqualified him for such an important position. The adjutant-general is as deaf now as he was them.

Cape Town, February 5.-The Boers Captured 200 British when they rushed Moddersfontein, January 30th. The prisoners were subsequently released. Thirty British were killed and wounded in that action.

London, February 8.-Lord Kitchen er reports to the war office under date of Pretoria, February 7tu, as follows: "The British column destroyed suppiles at Petrusburg and brought in 300 horses and cattle. De Wet is reported still north of Smithfield, moving eastward with a detached force which

crossed the line at Pompi siding.

"Methuen reports from Lillifontein east of Vryburg, that he scattered the enemy there are captured twelve wagons and cattle. French is near Er-

From Delagoa Bay it is reported that the British have occupied Ermelo and Carolina, which until recently were Boer depots. The Boers held up a Natal mail near Viakfontein. The few soldiers on board exhausted their cartridges and the Boers then robbed the passengers, afterward allowing the train to proceed.

London, February 6 .- A special dispatch from Cape Town says that General De Wet, according to Cape Town reports, intends to annex various districts of Cape Colony and then to commandeer men and supplies, altho' he is not urging the colonists to join

The war office received a very heavy South African casualty list yesterday, showing, in addition to thirteen killed and seventy-seven wounded in action, eighty-two deaths from disease during the present month. Last month thirty officers and 800 non-commissioned officers and men were killed in action or died from disease. The total death list from the beginning of the war

o the World from London says: An important development in the direc-tion of peace in South Africa is belleved to be impending. General Sir Evelyn Wood, who brought about an arrangement with the Boers after Ma-juba, (the final battle of the Boer war f 1880-81, ending in British defeat) is toing out in a special capacity, probably as a commissioner which will rais. His appointment will be a viwho, it is expected, will soon be relieved and become commander-in-chief in india. The scheme, which it is bepion of the crusader.

Fully 1,000 people were at the depot in Des Moines. In the crowd doubtedly is due to the influence of the Governor were delegations from the local w. C.

T. U. and from the state auti-mions which it is believed in the best informed circles in afoot for the ending of the war undoubtedly is due to the influence of the Governor were delegations from the local wice of the Kaiser.

(Continued on Third Page.

And it Is Said to Work in a Satisfactory Manner.

### IONOLULU MIGHT GET SOME POINTS

BUT MANY OF THE PROVISIONS ARE NOT ENTIRELY APPLICABLE.

The New Rules Went Into Effect With the Century. No Section but Glasgow, Scotland, Has Now a Better Municipal Act.

Municipal government in the Colony of New Zealand is often referred remember anything connected with the to as the most perfect in the world. Throughout the length and breadth of the Islands the cities are well ruled and the boroughs, which correspond to American towns of smaller size, each have an adequate and economical form of government and peace and quietness obtains from one end of the land to the other. The cities are well kept, the streets are clean, the light and water is supplied to the residents at a cheap rate and the taxes are small, compared with those levied in American cities.

The new law governing the colony came into effect the first day of the present year and is considered to be a model for any other community to follow that is preparing to institute municipal government or that is about to improve the system un-

der which it lives. In New Zealand the blessings of a good local government are freely bestowed, and the little villages and localities having a population of 1000 within an area of 9 square miles may have a municipal charter similar in every way to the charter granted to the larger cities. The act which be came effective last month is divided into eight divisions and covers in detail every possible contingency that human ingenuity could devise to assist the officers of the cities and bor-

The first division deals with the constitution of boroughs and cities, and the enabling section to make the act effective. This division provides for the subdivision of the boroughs into wards when a sufficient population has been acquired to give the proposed ward a population of at least 1,000. The boroughs are limited to five wards, without taking into consideration any excess of population. The transition from the provisions of one charter to those of another are effected by keeping whatever officers are in office at the time or the passage of the act, in power until other of-ficers may be selected under the new

Division 2 treats of the qualifications of the electors and is without any special interest to Americans. It describes some of the special qualifications required of the different office holders and the duties of the councils of the boroughs and cities. These outlines are similar in every way to the charters of the American cities, with the exception of some property qualifications of the voters.

Division 3 is on the subject of fin-In detailing the composition of the fund known as the district fund, one section of this division says, among other things, that the fund shall contain "all moneys received by the corporation on account of water works, gas works, electric light works, tramways, cemeteries, reserves, recreation. grounds, workers' dwellings and public buildings and institutions."

This sounds peculiar to American ears, where one or all of these public utilities are under control of private persons or corporations, in the vast

majority of the cities of the land. Then there are provisions for general and special taxation which on their face appear to oe a trifle ponderous, but it seems that the taxes really levied upon property in this favored country are much smaller than in nearly any other land.

For instance, some of the "Particu lar Special Taxes" are: "In every borough giving a water supply the council may make and levy water rates; this section also applies to electric lighting, drainage and saul-

tation, library, and for a harbor." The regulations of this division also cover the formation of a sinking fund and to provide for the payment of interest on any bonds issued for any purpose by the municipal government One section of this division makes provision for unfortunate persons who are unable to pay their taxes. The section gives the power to the city council to remit the rates at their easure when the circumstances of

ndividual cases seem to demand it. The subject of the power to create an indebtedness of the municipality is treated in concise form and is along usual lines, but the limitations of the power are very clearly set out. The rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent

per annum or less.

According to the provisions of the ection known as Division 4. the necessary alterations of the various districts are considered and the rules for redistricting the boroughs and the rmation of the cities are set out.

Under these rules a city may be formed from a borough when the bor-

Continued on Third Page.